

Dutch Bulbs
Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus,
Snowdrop, Freesia, Crocuses
INVERTAVISH FLORAL CO.,
39 Government St.

WELLINGTON and COMOX
HOUSEHOLD COAL & CO.
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Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXI.—NO. 125

VICTORIA B. C MONDAY OCTOBER 30 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Recruiting In Europe.

One Thousand Dutchmen Make
for Transvaal in Guise of
Returning Citizens.

German Officers Tender Ser-
vices for Adventure—Alleged
Offers by British.

Boers Would Authorize Pri-
vateering but Vessels Won't
Accept Risk.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 29.—The London cor-
respondent of the Sun says:

The British government has received
positive information that a corps num-
bering about 1,000 has secretly been
raised in Holland to help the Boers.
Wealthy Amsterdam merchants found
the money for the equipment, and over
200 men are already en route. The re-
mainder will follow in small detachments
as they can obtain transportation, the
rendezvous being Koornmarkt Poort, on
the Transvaal-Portuguese frontier, where
the commandant has been in-
structed what to do with them.

The men travel as returning Trans-
vaal citizens, and it is believed that the
Portuguese government cannot prevent
them from proceeding over the railway
to the frontier. Probably the British
government has already made some sort
of representations to the Dutch govern-
ment, but the first confirmatory news
will likely come from Delagoa Bay in an
announcement that the Dutch have been
prevented from landing at Lorenzo Mar-
quez, where the Governor is as zealous
as though he was a British agent, acting
presumably on instructions from Lon-
don.

It is asserted that the Transvaal is
prepared to issue letters of marque, their
accredited envoy, Dr. Leyds, being fully
empowered in that regard, and that ar-
rangements are being made at Amster-
dam to fit out a swift steamer. It is
believed, however, that this part of their
project has been abandoned, owing to
the vigilance of British ships of war in
the Channel, which would have made it
hopeless for any privateer to get clear
away into the open sea unobserved. Except
as to Holland there appears to be
sufficiently strong to induce the sympa-
thizers to run the risk.

In Germany it is understood that a
number of officers on the retired list have
gone to the Transvaal and others are
preparing to go, all carrying commissions
in the Boer army, given through Dr.
Leyds. The arrangement in each case
is that the officer is to pay his own trans-
portation as far as Koornmarkt Poort, but
is to receive pay on taking duty. These
men are actuated purely by professional
interest, and doubtless would readily
have accepted commissions in the British
army, if they could have been obtained.

In Italy there has been some talk
among socialists and republicans about
helping a republican people struggling
against British despotism, but it is of no
practical importance. The calibre of
the Italian sympathizers may be esti-
mated by the fact that three young
socialists, students, were arrested at
Naples yesterday when about to embark
for Delagoa Bay, as they had proudly
told their friends that they were going
to join the Boer army. It was found
that the youngsters had booked passage
only for Suez, and had no money to take
them further. The magistrate lectured
them and then packed them home. It is
worth of note that the Italian govern-
ment has not issued a declaration of
neutrality, and the purchase of mules
by the British agents continues un-
checked, on the ground that they are not
contraband. At the Vatican no attempt
has been made to hide the sympathy for
England. It is understood, moreover,
that the Catholic prelates of South Af-
rica have been instructed to give no
moral support to the Transvaal or the
Orange Free State, because in both these
countries the faithful have always been
under the ban, while in England and the
colonies there is no cause for complaint."

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—It is reported from
Hamburg and elsewhere that the British
recruiting officers are busily engaged
in Germany under officers for service in
South Africa, offering £20 per month.

PHILIPPINES A BAD JOB.

Subjugation Seems Hardly Commenced
and Insurgents Capable of Re-
sisting Indefinitely.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—The Tribune prints
a summary of the situation in the Phil-
ippine Islands from its special corre-
spondent there, Richard H. Little. The
letter is dated Manila, September 14, and
among other things the writer says that,
after several months' fighting the
Americans control 117 of the 4,210
square miles in the island of Luzon.

Outside of Luzon, Mr. Little says, the
insurrection seems to be growing. The
insurgents hold ports in Mindanao, the
next largest island to Luzon in the Phil-
ippines, and so far no Americans have
dared to venture there. The next cam-
paign, the writer declares, is going to be
different from the last, as it will have to
be conducted in the mountainous, thickly
wooded country. He is of the opinion
that the insurgents can hold out indefinitely.

MAKING FRIENDS.

Washington, Oct. 29.—An understand-
ing has been reached by which it is ex-
pected that negotiations will be opened
soon at Madrid for a new treaty between
the United States and Spain. This will
be the last step towards completely re-
storing the friendly relations between
the two countries.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. SYMONS.
Government of Natal Tenders Sympathy
to His Widow—Her Message
of Congratulation.

London, Oct. 29.—Lady Symons, the
widow of Gen. W. P. Symons, has re-
ceived the following cable despatch from
the Premier of Natal:

"Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 27.—On behalf
of the government of Natal I tender
you my sincerest sympathy on the death
of your husband, who was beloved by all
who knew him. He has given his life
in defence of this colony."

The body of Sir William Penn Symons
was buried without a coffin, shrouded in
the Union Jack. Among the papers found
upon him was a telegram from Lady Symons,
congratulating him on his success.

LOSSES AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

Capetown, Oct. 29.—A despatch to
the South African News from Pretoria
says the Boer loss at Elandslaagte was
36 killed and 64 wounded.

WAR RISK ON SHIPPING.

Antwerp, Oct. 29.—The shipping trade
is greatly alarmed. The announcement
by Lloyds that 10 guineas war risk is
paid between England and Russia creates
a panic on change.

Paris Fumes At British.

Hopes Entry to Pretoria Will Be
After Fashion of the
Hussar Officers.

Denunciation of British Tyranny
the Fashion—Government
Sets Better Example.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The war in South Af-
rica continues to rivet the attention of
the public and dominates the political
situation. Popular sympathy with the
Boers, or more accurately, popular antip-
athy to England, increases daily. Abusive caricatures of Queen Victoria,
Mr. Chamberlain, and the British gen-
erals and Tommy Atkins appear in the
Patrie, the Petit Bleu, the Rehode
Paris and the Cri de Paris. The savage
delight with which Millevoy and Drum-
mont exult over British losses seems
to be intended as revenge for the cum-
ulative effects of the burning of Joan of
Arc, of Cressy, Poitiers, the battle of
the Nile, Trafalgar, Waterloo, Fashoda,
and English sympathy for Dreyfus.

Rochehofte, in flaming leader in
day's Intransigent expounds contem-
porary history by drawing a highly
imaginative but witty parallel between
Sir George White, oppressor of Cuba, and
the Boers, and Weyle, tyrant of Cuba, and
winds up with a facetious skit in which
he predicts that the extraordinary man-
ner in which the vanguard of the British
forces, represented by a squadron of the
18th Hussars, reached Pretoria is merely
a prefiguring of the way in which Sir Geo.
White with the bulk of his army will make entry into the Boer
capital about Christmas time.

The Liberte professes to learn from
The Hague that England is arming the
Basutos and inciting them to invade the
Transvaal, the Republic Francois, the
organ of Melina, the former prime min-
ister, declares that England is violating
the Brussels convention, confirmed by
that of The Hague, which prohibits dis-
tribution of arms to natives in cam-
paign against civilized races. The
French press already take for granted
that the English have actually armed the
Basutes and this highly improbable
charge is already thoroughly ingrained
as a bona fide story in the French
public mind.

The Matin to-day devotes two columns
to the "Transvaal of the Eighteenth Century,"
in which an ingenious parallel is
made between the revolt of the thirteen
North American colonies under George
Washington and the uprising of the
Boers under Kruger. Extracts from
Washington's letters are published by the
Matin, which are likened to the declarations
of Kruger, and it is recounted how
liberty was assured to the Americans by
the intervention of France.

The Patrie continues hammering away
at its favorite theme, urging France to
plunge into the struggle. Moderate pa-
pers, however, like the Figaro and
Temps, which reflect the views held at
Quai Dorsay, realize the sheer folly of
such interference and give prominence to
the exemplary neutrality observed by
President McKinley when the petition
for mediation was presented to him at
Washington. The decision of the cabinet
is stated here to have been communicated
to the Continental powers, informing
them that "the United States will
not participate in any interference in the
South African conflict, nor take a course
hostile to the interests or wishes of
Great Britain," and is said on high au-
thority here to represent exactly the
course adopted by the French govern-
ment.

THE CAPTURED HUSSARS.

Durban, Oct. 28. (Delayed)—The fol-
lowing official account of the capture of
the squadron of the 18th Hussars by
the Boers is given by Captain Hardy:

"After the battle of Glencoe three
squadrons of the 18th Hussars, with a
Maxim company of the Dublin Fusiliers,
and a detachment of Mounted Infantry,
Col. Moeller commanding, kept under
cover of a ridge north of the camp, and at
6:30 p.m. moved down towards Sand-
point.

"On reaching the open the British
force was shelled by the enemy, but
without casualties. Col. Moeller led his
men around Tafana Hill in a south-
east direction, across Vant's Drift road,
captured several Boers and saw the
Boer ambulances retiring; then with
Squadron "B" of the Hussars, the
Maxim and the Mounted Infantry, he
crossed the Dundee-Vryheid railway and
approached a strong force of the enemy,
who opened a hot fire, wounding Lieut.
Lauchan.

"Our cavalry retreated across Vants
Drift. The Boers pressing, Col. Moeller
held the ridge for some time, but the
enemy enveloping his right, he fell back
across the spruit. The Maxim stuck in
a water-hole. Lieut. Kap was wounded,
three of the detachment killed and the
horses of Major Greville and Captain
Poller shot under them.

"The force finally reformed on the
ridge to the north, which was held for
some time.

"While Capt. Hardy was attending
Lieut. Crepin, who had been wounded,
Col. Moeller's force retired into a defile,
apparently intending to return to camp
around Impati Mountain. But it was
not seen afterwards."

THE SHELLING OF MAPEKING.

Cape Town, Oct. 29.—The following de-
spatch, dated October 23, has been re-
ceived from Mapeking:

"The enemy began a bombardment of
Mapeking at 7:30 a.m. to-day, at a range
of two miles and a half, their battery of
three Krupp guns throwing seven-pound
one-and-a-half-pound and twelve-pound explosive
shells."

"At the outset the firing was erratic,

but ultimately the Boers got the

Dundee and Glencoe.

British Took Stores on Evacuat-
ing but Had to Leave All
Soldiers' Kits.

Six Day March Through the Rain
Made in Good Fighting
Order.

Officer of Hussars Tells Story
of Their Misadventures
and Capture.

By Associated Press.

Capetown, Oct. 29.—The following
official data are made public regarding
the fighting near Dundee:

"The Boer losses during Friday's en-
gagement at Tafana Hill are estimated
at 500 killed and wounded.

"Yesterday the divisional staff was re-
constituted. The country was clear of
the enemy eastward, but as big forces were
reported closing in on Dundee from the
north and west, it was considered ad-
visable to have the British force move
across the railway to a new position,
south of the camp. During the after-
noon the infantry moved out and began
entrenching new position. All available
transports were utilized to carry stores.

"At 4 in the afternoon the enemy opened
fire on the entrenchments and camp from
the shoulder of Impati Mountain with two six-inch guns, getting
fairly accurate aim over a range of
7,000 yards. The soft ground rendered
the percussion fuses useless. In spite of
the falling shells the wagons were loaded
with stores. Lieut. Hannan and an artil-
lery sergeant were killed.

"During the night of October 22 a
fresh position was occupied about 7,300
yards from the enemy's guns.

"News was received at 8 o'clock Mon-
day morning (October 23) of the victory at
Elandslaagte, and a division was moved
towards Glencoe Junction for the purpose
of cutting off the retreating
enemy should they use Glencoe Pass.
Two fugitives were captured.

"We moved our guns down the ridge
to the west of Impati Mountain, and our
artillery exchanged shots with the enemy
who brought six-inch guns to bear on the
transports. Rain and mist coming on,
it was deemed advisable to concentrate
on the positions occupied that morning.
The movement was completed at noon, the British troops having marched
nearly ten miles. The column was en route
for Ladysmith at 11 o'clock that night,
passing through Dundee into the Help-
makar road without attracting the atten-
tion of the Boers. Major Wickham,
of the Indian commissariat corps, joined
the column with 53 wagons from the old
camp.

"Moving eastward through Blashok
Pass, Bell was reached, and here the
column rested, after which the night
march was resumed. Waschbank river
reached the following morning at 9 o'clock.

"At 11 o'clock two batteries, two
squadrons and all the available infantry
were moved towards Elandslaagte in the
hope of co-operating with the Lady-
smith forces, whose guns could be heard,
but as the firing moved in the direction
of the Orange Free State, the troops re-
turned from a six-mile tramp in a heavy
rain. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning
the force was on the Ladysmith side of
the Sunday river. All that day and the day
following the column plodded along
muddy roads, until Ladysmith was
reached at 5 a.m. Thursday.

"The whole transport was utilized for
stores, which just sufficed, but only at
the cost of the entire kit of officers and
men.

"All behaved splendidly, though prac-
tically under arms continuously for six
days.

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range to the mark this morning.

ITALIAN JUDGE SHOT.

Rome, Oct. 29.—An unidentified man
recently shot and mortally wounded
Signor Majolti, president of the Sicilian
court of appeals at Palermo. The as-
assin escaped.

MAKING FRIENDS.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager

THE WAR.

The talk of intervention by foreign powers between Great Britain and the two Boer republics has proved to be, as all reasonable people knew it was, without the shadow of foundation. Those who let their imagination convince them that something of the kind was about to happen forgot that the Boers have invaded British territory. This phantasmagoria having been dissipated, the press correspondents have taken to telegraphing some other things which are alleged to be within the bounds of probability, including the seizure of Morocco by France and of Herat by Russia. If these tricks could be turned as easily as they can be telegraphed, the world would be soon put upside-down. The trouble with the correspondents is that they invariably forget to take into account "what the other fellow will do" in their plans for territorial seizures.

Sir Redvers Buller has by this time arrived at Capetown, if he has had a successful voyage, and reinforcements will not be long behind him. If Mafeking and Kimberley can hold out for a little while longer they will be easily relieved.

One of our despatches says that the main army corps will probably be landed at Capetown and be sent forward to De Aar Junction, if the road is open no further, and that the advance into the Orange Free State will begin from that point. De Aar Junction will be found in the lower left-hand corner of the large map printed in this morning's issue, and in the smaller map (in the upper left-hand corner of the large map) it will be seen just above the first letter "O" in the word Colony. Two railroads meet here—one from the Cape, the other connecting with the lines from Port Elizabeth, Port Alfred and East London respectively. This road also connects with the line which runs northward through the Orange Free State and into the Transvaal. It seems improbable that all the reinforcements will be landed at Capetown while the other lines are available, especially as the latter are shorter and run through a part of Cape Colony inhabited chiefly by English people, and therefore of unquestioned loyalty.

PRESIDENT SHAWNEESEY.

Victorians will be very glad to welcome President Shawneesey of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and extend to him personal congratulations upon his promotion to the first official position in connection with that great railway system. Mr. Shawneesey has hosts of friends here, for he has always shown himself a courteous gentleman and a reasonable business man. It is unnecessary to say anything touching his advancement to his present position, for this was fully dealt with in the Colonist at the time. Few men occupy so important a position in regard to the industrial and commercial future of Canada, as he and it is satisfactory to know that he brings to bear upon the discharge of his very onerous responsibility a judgment broadened by a wide experience and strengthened by long contact with leading men in all lines of business. He knows Canada well. He knows his railroad thoroughly. He knows how important to his railway is the prosperity of the country through which it passes. Yet in the prime of life and we may well believe ambitious to crown his brilliant career with some achievement which will cause it to be long remembered, we look for great things from him. The people of Canada will associate the name of Lord Mount-Stephen with the inception and construction of the original line, that of Sir William Van Horne with its perfecting as a great system, and we have no doubt that of Mr. Shawneesey with the development of the vast and potential region of which it is the commercial artery.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The interview with Sir Louis Davies, which we print this morning, contains nothing new except that it states the situation in rather more concise and definite fashion than what has been hitherto given out. The eminent fairness of the stand which the Canadian and Imperial governments are taking in this matter can hardly fail to impress itself upon the people of the United States. Our neighbors will be utterly unreasonable if they decline arbitration upon any terms except that all they claim shall be conceded to them and the object of the arbitrators shall be only to discover if they are not entitled to something more. In the long run the great body of the people of the United States reach pretty sound conclusions on public questions, and we have every faith that the Alaskan boundary will not prove an exception to the rule.

The story from Ottawa, to the effect that Mr. Tarte would not permit the flag to be hoisted on the parliament buildings when the volunteers left for Quebec, is not pleasant reading. After the men have sailed from Quebec public opinion should unite in forcing Mr. Tarte to defend his position or get out of the cabinet.

Letters to the Editor.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sir: Ten years ago public interest was aroused in behalf of the establishment of a provincial university. This interest took effect in 1891 in the passage of the British Columbia University Act. Though by this act the creation and conduct of a university became a legitimate possibility, its provisions remain as yet inoperative; the institution contemplated does not yet exist.

The development of the enormous natural resources of the province is now going on apace; capital is being invested; population is increasing; towns are springing up; cities are growing rapidly; facilities for internal and external communication are being extended. In respect to the material elements of prosperity, the future greatness of British Columbia among the provinces of our Dominion is assured. But one thing is lacking—except in legislative enactment, no provision has been made for the higher development of the intellectual resources of the country. There is no college of liberal arts, no professional or technical school, no institution of any kind in which the talented youths of the province may acquire the knowledge, discipline and culture necessary to qualify them for the higher positions in life.

This country already offers splendid opportunities for men of superior general and special training; and as it develops, these opportunities will multiply fast. Are they always to be beyond the reach of native talent because the necessary training is not available? This is a question for the wealthy men and women of the province to consider and determine. Is it too much to expect that one or more of them may signalize the opening of the twentieth century by an act of splendid liberality whereby the establishment of the British Columbia University shall become an accomplished fact?

FRANK H. EATON.

MOSSBACKS AND FIDDLESTICKS

Sir: I write to protest against Mr. W. H. Langley being regarded as the mouthpiece of the "wealthy citizens" of Victoria. When he wags his tongue or agitates his pen he speaks only for W. H. Langley and no one else. He is not by any means a representative of either the wealth, the intelligence or the enterprise of this city by the sea. Mr. Langley has resided here all his life. He inherited considerable means some years ago, and is one of the few fortunate persons in Victoria who need not toil for a living, his rent-roll from Chinatown and other properties being sufficient to support him. But Mr. Langley is non-progressive. In spite of his means he has never been prominent in works of public utility. He has not placed one brick upon another since he came into his money. He has been content to allow the green mould of neglect to fasten on all he owns. Were I asked to indicate a true specimen of the genus mossback I should point to W. H. Langley and say, "That art the man." Has his name been identified with many ventures, in steamboat or railway enterprises, in industrial or productive interests—in anything that had for its aim the advancement of the brave little city where the money he has was made for? I know of none. He may hold interests in certain local companies, but if he does may be sure they are dividend-payers—sure-thing investments, whose money-making powers would be weakened by the establishment of the proposed connection. Scratch a Russian and you'll find a Tartar underneath the skin. Suggest a public improvement and you have men of W. H. Langley's type waiting because their taxes will be increased. I am not an advocate of high taxation, and I shall never vote for any money-by-law that does not bear on me from the certain prospect of conferring a benefit greater than the outlay. I am an advocate of the Port Angeles connection because I believe it to be a good thing for the town of Victoria and Vancouver Island, a service that will reduce the sea travel between Victoria and the Mainland from six hours to one hour; that will give us connection with a transcontinental railway; land cars on our shores, and connecting with the E. & N. railway and its proposed extensions, find a terminus at Hardy Bay; will divert much of the traffic now enjoyed by Seattle to this city, and restore to us that commerce which, because of our wretched steamboat connections, has been lost. Seattle sends her steamers direct to Skagway. Victoria sends hers to Skagway via every big and little canyon and hamlet on the coast. Of course, miners and other travellers from the North prefer quick transit to slow means of transportation, and Seattle has won the commercial prize. Seattle supplies the bulk of the goods destined for mines in British territory. Seventeen millions of dollars of gold from the British mines on the Yukon has been melted and refined at Seattle. Do you hear that, Mr. Langley? How many dollars of our Yukon gold was melted at Victoria? The amount is so small that I hesitate to name it. Mr. Langley says that with a ferry service and with a Northern connection Victoria will be a way-port. Seattle is a way-port, but see what a big city she is becoming by the trade which she has snatched from us. If Victoria could have but a tithe of the trade now enjoyed by the "way-port" of Seattle, let us by all means be a way-port. It sounds funny to hear Mr. Langley writing about foreign influences and foreign companies and foreign heads, and demanding that the same ferry company's boats and its servants shall be all British when he is content to allow Seattle to grasp and hold the trade of our British gold mines, and exerts his pen in opposition to a scheme that is designed to restore to Victoria a trade which is established by right of a boundary line which is held by treaty and prior occupation.

It really seems ridiculous to regret that "Hotel Topsy Turvy" does not come here—because the show is good and because Bertie Fowler is with it. Miss Bertie is not only pretty. She is that and no mistake, and she is also a jolly little woman, quick of wit and with winning ways. Her clever character work is receiving high praise from the most critical of the critics.

Victorians have a double reason for regretting that "Hotel Topsy Turvy" does not come here—because the show is good and because Bertie Fowler is with it. Miss Bertie is not only pretty. She is that and no mistake, and she is also a jolly little woman, quick of wit and with winning ways. Her clever character work is receiving high praise from the most critical of the critics.

By the request of a number of those who recognize real cleverness wherever they find it, the management of the Savoy are retaining Flora Frank to give another week's laughter with her song of "I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard." It is not paying this artist undue credit to say that her character study in this song is better than that of its creator. She is one of the few women seen on the Coast vaudeville stage who are so thorough in their art that no detail of characterization is lost; while there is such an absolute absence of consciousness in the hobbles-de-hoy girl of the gum-chewing age whom she presents, that it is difficult to remember this mercurial personage as a stage creation. Miss Frank's contract no doubt requires more of her than an orthodox song specialty. She does more than this, however, in her eccentric character offering that is all at once a screaming farce, a caricature, and a satire. In addition to Miss Frank (who is not featured as at the Savoy during the week will have an even dozen of go-singers and specialists, Miss Josephine Strong, Miss Ellis, Miss Rajah and Miss Rockwell among them).

At the time I come in they was reeelin' a name from the Greek to a thoughtful-spangled banner 't' was needin' for a cigarette. "Now boys," says the professor, all together, "Rickey Lord Quex, co-ex-hula-hoo, bozo, bozo, Harvard, says th' idea was that proud of my boho comin' this an' give us collegies yell at 'em' Archer Arrow Refusal, etc. But I was restrained be a friend in mind that I met comin' over. He was from Matsueh ossets, and says he, "Don't make a distur-fay'fay' impression, he says. "Th' English," he says, "never shows up in symposim." He says, "If ye yell," he says, "they'll think we want to win, he says, "an' we didn't come over here to win," he says. "Let us show them," he says, "that we're gentlemen, fer so painful," he says. "An' I restrained myself be puttin' me fist in me mouth."

"They was an Englishman standin' before me Hinckley, an' he was a model iv behaviour for all Americans intendin' to take up their homes in Cuba. You couldn't ge him to stand, he'd stand up if ye built fire under him. He was from Matsueh ossets, and says he, "I never even used planned to face him, he never smiled when he was from Matsueh ossets, and he was from Harvard threw a shogeh hammer wan mile two inches. A fine lad had Hinckley bad, but if trown' th' hammer's sport, then th' rowin' mills is th' littlest, greatest, o'erblown, country. An' in Englishman jumpin' up in th' another hand, me friend th' Jes-Rox, says he, "Hiah! Hiah!" So when an American lad leapt up in th' air as though he'd been caught by th' anchor by a balloon, I says: "Hiah! Hiah!" too. While a sign by some eager young Americans in England done up several hours, we find the Professor. Now the professor proclaim that Englishmen can run, and now his will is being contested. Mr. Hendricks introduces it in "A Yeaning Ventleman," with it is said, humorous effect. Just where the ouija board originated it is difficult to say, but India is probably its birthplace.

It is the San Francisco Examiner which says that "Little Chip," as the private in Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," is probably the funniest man that has ever played that part. Whether he was dancing, marching or standing still, the audience was in laughter while he was in sight. All the leading characters are well played, particularly those of the undertaker, the funeral subject, Napoleon's militia double, the general and the widow. The dancing girls, the female messengers boys and the vivandieres enliven the stage scenes with their almost continual action and a rapid variety of up-to-date songs. The Lawrence sisters (who by the way are really, truly sisters—and twins at that) put on some good acrobatic specialties during the third act. The performance has all the original comedy in it, but there is so much new music and hilarity that it seems like a new Hoyt production.

A notable event in the musical history of San Francisco occurred at the Grand Opera house last Monday evening, when a new comic opera by Clay M. Greene and H. J. Stewart, entitled "The Conspirators," was presented. One of the leading roles is in the care of Miss Georgie Cooper, who has made a distinct place in the hearts of San Franciscans.

And now L. R. Stockwell, although in



IN OLD KENTUCKY.

jealousy of Joe Lorey, a moonshiner, who is determined to find and kill Lem Lindsay, the murderer of his father, Lindsay, who has become wealthy under the name of Horace Holton, having failed to bring about the marriage of his daughter Barbara with Layson, attempts to make Lorey murder him by stating that Layson has informed the revenue officers of Lorey's illicit still. Falling in this, he determines to ruin Layson by destroying the latter's favorite mare, Queen Boss, which is to run on the morrow in the great race, the Ashland Oaks. If the race is not won by Queen Boss, Layson is a ruined man. Lindsay's scheme is foiled by Madge, who rescues the horse from the burning stable. On the day of the race the jockey gets drunk and Madge, disguised as a jockey from New York, rides the horse to victory. Eventually Frank Layson weds Madge; Lem Lindsay, alias Holton, is discovered and meets death at the hands of Lorey, and all ends happily.

Of course, this is of the melodramatic-melodramatic and extremely so. There is, however, a true and well-sustained Southern atmosphere about the piece, and some distinctly original innovations save it from stereotype presentation. The horse-race scene is very cleverly left for the imagination in a daringly successful manner; while the good scenery, swiftness of dramatic movement, wealth of incident and musical features assure it of dulness.

Victorians have a double reason for regretting that "Hotel Topsy Turvy" does not come here—because the show is good and because Bertie Fowler is with it. Miss Bertie is not only pretty. She is that and no mistake, and she is also a jolly little woman, quick of wit and with winning ways. Her clever character work is receiving high praise from the most critical of the critics.

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BISHOP JUSTIFIES THE WAR.
Experience With the Boers During the
Last Twenty Years Shows It
Inevitable.

From the *Guardian*, Oct. 4.

Sir: Every churchman, one would hope, must sympathize with the object with which your correspondent, Mr. Brown Phillips, starts—viz., to press the claim which the present crisis in South Africa has upon the prayers of Christian people. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that he should mar his appeal for so good a cause by raising questions of a political character upon which we may be divided, and using language which, as based upon a very imperfect knowledge and erroneous views of the facts of the case, can only be misleading to many of your readers.

Such a war as appears, alas! to be imminent is, indeed, deplorable, as none can know so well as those who were residents in Natal and the Transvaal during

the conflict in 1881. But to characterize it as "immoral," as undertaken "at the mandate of the raiders and traders of South Africa," to represent it as waged on our part "against a hard-working, self-respecting community of semi-barbarous farmers," and, therefore, as certain to "leave an indelible blot" on the escutcheon of England's honor, is to show an ignorance of South African history during the last quarter of a century, as well as of the present state of affairs, as mischievous as that of Mr. Morley, who in a recent public utterance had the hardihood to ascribe the annexation of the Transvaal to the late Sir Bartle Frere!

That Mr. Phillips' description of the Boers is not inappropriate to a certain number of them may be readily admitted, but these estimable people are unfortunately under the domination of an oligarchy as corrupt and unscrupulous as any that could be found in modern times. And if England, after exhausting every means in her power to bring them to reason, and exhibiting extraordinary pa-

tience and forbearance towards a policy of evasion, should be driven by the perverse ambition and selfish obstinacy of this oligarchy into war as a last alternative, so far from being immoral or causeless, as Mr. Phillips holds, it will be as righteous as war ever can be, waged for the deliverance of the oppressed from a yoke that had grown well-nigh intolerable, for the establishment of freedom and justice, for the protection of those for whose well-being we, as a nation, are responsible.

It is unfortunate that the bulk of our people are so much in the dark as to the history of our relations with the Transvaal Boers during the last twenty years. The knowledge of nine out of every ten average Englishmen might, I believe, be summed up thus: that there was a disaster at Majuba Hill to certain troops, insufficient in number, sent to repress an outbreak, and that this was followed by what they have been told was an act of magnanimity or of simple justice, the retrocession of the country into the hands of those from whom we had taken

it a few years before. Every young Boer, on the other hand, has been taught to believe that, in a sacred struggle for independence and for the possession of a country acquired by the subjugation of native tribes, the Divine aid enabled them three times to overcome the forces of a more powerful nation which was compelled by their superior dash and courage to an absolute surrender, and has never since ventured to take any serious steps to check the cause of aggression which they, as God's favored people, have thought fit to take against the doomed Cannanites of South Africa.

Now, whatever may be alleged against the wisdom or justice of our annexation of the Transvaal in 1877, there can be no doubt that it was welcomed by many of the leading Boers and acquiesced in by the majority as releasing the state from a condition of hopeless bankruptcy and affording them protection from the natives, whose growing hostility and menacing attitude formed a constant source of unrest and anxiety.

Few Englishmen, again, know that it

was in a time of profound peace in December, 1880—their enemies having been subdued round about them by British arms—that the Boers suddenly rose against the government to which they owed so much (I do not say that there were not grievances not causes of complaint which demanded redress, though the chief ostensible one was the levying of the necessary taxes), and we were startled by the news that they had treacherously surprised and fallen upon a detachment of the 94th Regiment, who were marching through the country, and had shot them down.

How many amongst us are aware, too, that this act of the hard-working, self-respecting farmers was followed a few weeks later by their invasion of the neighboring colony of Natal, on the soil of which all the three engagements of that unhappy campaign were fought? Or who realizes that one of the earliest uses made of that independence, which, after this campaign, we had too generously conceded, was to make a raid into Zululand and seize upon some of the

most fertile tracts of the country, reckoning only too accurately upon the complacency of the then secretary for the colonies, the late Lord Derby?

But why do I cite these facts? Not surely to influence feeling in England against the Boers. Far from it. As I said and wrote in 1881, even when smarting under the humiliation to which no Englishman in South Africa could be insensible, there is nothing, if we only let sound reason and Christian feeling have their due weight, to prevent Boers and British living as brethren and working together for the prosperity of the whole country, while there is every reason why we should not present to the heathen the miserable spectacle of Christians actuated by hatred and revenge, and thirsting for each other's blood.

But this unhappy consummation seems only to be attainable by the prevalence of such ideas of truth and justice and liberty as it was hoped might be secured under what was termed British suzerainty. The course of legislation at Pretoria since 1881 under the dictatorship of

President Kruger shows how widely different in the Boer conception of these essential elements in civilized life, while the recent course of events discloses too plainly the real aim of the leaders to nothing short of the establishment of Boer supremacy throughout South Africa. What that supremacy would mean, not to a few capitalists or speculators, or to some few thousands of miners and operators who have embarked their all in the country, nor even to some of the higher interests most justly dear to the hearts of Englishmen, as, e.g., the cause of Christian missions to the natives—but to the prestige, the well-being of the whole British Empire, and whether, therefore, the averting of so direful a contingency is an object worthy of the patriotic efforts and prayers of all who are thankful for their heritage as subjects of the Queen, ought to meet with no ambiguous reply.

W. K. MACRORIE, Bishop.

Egypt, October 2, 1899.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

The Public and Their Servants

Operation on the Head Might Remove the Paralysis of the City Police.

One Official's Slander of British Soldiery Given Circulation by Another.

REFORM MUST BE THOROUGH.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: If the police commissioners imagine that the dismissal of two members of the force, and the acceptance of the statement of the Chief that everything is all right in his department, relieves them of all further responsibility in proving the truth of this statement, the citizens will of a surety disagree.

Everything is not all right in the police force. Every member of the force, with the exception perhaps of Chief Sheppard—knows it. The public knows it. It is almost too much to suppose that the commissioners do not know it. Yet it seems that they are not sufficiently bold to take the stand they should. They are afraid of hurting someone's feelings by speaking plainly. Reluctance outweighs the obligation of public duty. I have talked with at least five members of the force since the weakness of that body was described in the Colonist a few Sundays ago, and instead of taking offence at that article one and all endorsed it.

There's no use denying it, they said—there was nothing more stated than the facts. Let Chief Sheppard be retired on a pension. The citizens will not kick after a man has been in office for twenty years. Besides the appointment of a competent chief and the reorganization of the force under him will be well worth a small additional cost, which divided among all the taxpayers does not amount to much in any event. But in any case don't let us close the eyes to the facts. The commissioners by the exercise of a little backbone have a chance to distinguish themselves in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. Will they prove equal to their opportunity?

REFORM.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: As we have the authority of the chief of police upon it that the city detectives are unable to locate a roulette wheel in operation, even when one of the commissioners gives them its address, might it not be well for Ald. Williams to present a motion at to-morrow night's council meeting, offering a reward for the finding of the disappearing wheel? Leaving jets aside, however, does not the statement of the Chief in this particular again emphasize the inefficiency of the force, despite his assertion that it is very satisfactory condition?

OLD SLEUTHI.

MR. MARCHANT'S POSITION.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: I should like to ask the patriotic Senator Templeman, Col. Gregory of the Fifth Regiment and the other leaders of the elect in Victoria, what is their opinion of a public servant who makes bold to insult our volunteer soldiery as legalized murderers? What do they think of the policy of permitting the retention in a good fat office of a public servant who practically takes his employers to task as champion of a hostile nation with whom our own is even now engaged in war? In old days I think it was traitor that they called such men within the camp. In war time the traitor's portion is death. None of us wish to see Mr. Marchant punctured, but it would be interesting to know if Senator Templeman is sincere in his allegations of patriotism. Or are they only a feature of his plastic poses?

UNBELIEVER.

THE WESTERN COMPANY.

Military Record of the Commanding Officer—Nelson and Rossland Members.

Major Henry H. Arnold, 90th Battalion, Winnipeg, is one of the best known and most popular officers in Manitoba. A son of Mr. H. Arnold, manager for many years of the Imperial Bank of Canada at St. Catherines, "Harry," as he is known to his many friends, went to Winnipeg in 1882 and quickly made his mark in that community in the stirring times of the "Boom." On the formation of the 90th Battalion, in 1883, Major Arnold was appointed a second lieutenant in "D" company, and as such accompanied it through the whole of the Northwest rebellion. That company was commanded by Capt. Worsnop, now lieutenant-colonel Sixth battalion, the other officer being Lieut. Woods, now Major Woods of the N.W.M.P., at Tagish Lake, Yukon. Major Arnold was a famous singer in those days, the is a favorite in that line still) and many a weary foot sore soldier was cheered after his long march by a soul inspiring song round the camp fire from the popular Lieutenant. Brave and steady under fire, kind and thoughtful for his men, Major Arnold is an officer that the British Columbia members of "A" company, Canadian Regiment, for South Africa, may well be proud to serve under, and there is no doubt that the right flank company of Canada's Own will give a good account of itself under such officers as Major Arnold and Capt. Blanchard.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

PERSONAL.

D. G. Macdonald, barrister of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driard. Dr. C. J. Fagan of New Westminster registered at the Driard last evening. Malcolm McLean, late provincial constable at Glenora, who came down on the Alki, is at the Victoria. G. E. Macdonald, the Vancouver representative for the Wellington Colliery Co., is at the Driard. C. A. Thompson, general manager, and R. M. King, assistant manager of the St. Anthony Gold Mining Company, and party registered at the Victoria yesterday.

In accordance with a time-honored custom in Great Britain, upon the eve of the departure of troops for active service, the members of the local company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers paraded yesterday for divine service at St. Saviour's church, where Rev. H. S. Akehurst delivered a very impressive sermon. The circumstance that four members of the company leave this evening to join the Canadian contingent for service in South Africa, created unusual interest in the parade, and hundreds of citizens turned out to see how the boys looked. As a matter of fact it was the best parade that the local company has had, and the comments were complimentary.

Nelson citizens subscribed \$615.50 as a presentation fund to the four volunteers for the Transvaal who represent Nelson in the British Columbia company. At the farewell demonstration Mayor Neelands presented Captain Hodgins with a purse containing \$500 in gold for his men and a sword for himself. The sword was purchased in Montreal by telegraph, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Captain A. E. Hodgins, of the Nelson Rifle Company,

by his fellow-citizens, October 23, 1899." Captain Hodgins accepted the purse on behalf of his men and the sword in a speech that he claimed was the longest he ever made in his life. Captain Hodgins will be among old acquaintances. Born in Toronto, he has known Col. Otter, who will command the regiment, ever since boyhood; and the following named were class-mates at the Military College at Kingston: Major Denison, Major Macdougal and Major Cartwright, all of whom are to be officers in the regiment. Major Gen. Hutton, who is now at the Coast, when informed of the number of men volunteering at Nelson and Rossland, remarked: "Kootenay is all right."

W. Hart-McHarg, of Rossland, was a lieutenant in the Rossland company of rifles. He volunteered for service when the first call came. When word was received from Victoria that Lieut. McHarg could not be accepted, and to enlist as a private, he at once became Private McHarg and was enlisted. He is a son of Major McHarg, who served in the Crimea with the Forty-Fourth regiment.—Nelson Tribune.

Must Improve The Service

Important Statement by President Shaughnessy Regarding Vancouver Steamer.

If Local Company Do Not Give Daylight Connection C. P. R. Will

I will see the management of the C. P. R. Co. to-morrow and tell them that unless they immediately improve the passenger service between Victoria and Vancouver the C. P. R. will themselves provide a better service.

So said Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who arrived in the city last evening on his first visit since he succeeded Sir William Van Horne, as the head of Canada's great railway company. He was discussing with a representative of the Colonist the improvements that his

company has in contemplation and was asked if he had in contemplation any proposed changes that would be of direct interest to Victoria. His answer was as given above, and he went on to say that he did not consider the present passenger service a satisfactory one. "There should be a daylight service," he said. "A steamer should leave Victoria in the morning and reach Vancouver after a four-hours' run, by noon, and get back in time for dinner in the evening. This, of course, applies entirely to a passenger service; the freight steamer might be slower."

On his present tour Mr. Shaughnessy is accompanied by Mr. L. A. Hamilton, land commissioner for the company; H. S. Holt and J. McGrail of Montreal, Mr. George McL. Brown, executive agent for British Columbia, has been with them since they entered the province and Mr. Allan Cameron, assistant general freight and passenger agent, joined them at Vancouver yesterday. The party came West over the Crow's Nest Pass and down through the Kootenays and the Boundary Creek country, travelling from Robson to Greenwood on the recently completed extension of the Columbia and Western. Mr. Shaughnessy says he was greatly pleased with what he saw and heard. Everybody appeared hopeful and the opening up of new districts was proceeding apace.

As to further extensions, he said his company had always a lot in contemplation and they expected to continue spending money for years to come, but they had now reached a point in the Boundary district that made it necessary to give very careful consideration to any further westward extensions. Surveyors, however, would be kept in the field all winter looking out for practical routes. The President and his party will remain in the city to-day leaving to-morrow morning for Vancouver and going East over the main line so as to visit the points that they missed by coming West through the Crow's Nest Pass.

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The Public and Their Servants

Three Plans Of Arbitration

To Which the British Would Submit the Disputed Alaskan Boundary.

Canada Would Prefer Question Either Unconditionally or With a Bargain.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 20.—Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard line steamship Campania. He went to England to lay before the Imperial government Canada's views on the Alaskan boundary question. With him went the under-secretary of state, Joseph Pope, and the chief astronomer, W. F. Young, who surveyed the line for Canada. When seen on the pier yesterday Sir Louis said:

"I cannot speak at length about the work accomplished in England, as it was confidential. As has been published, a temporary arrangement has been agreed upon, and in so far as it will prevent mutual friction it is satisfactory. The modus vivendi does not, however, foreshadow what the permanent solution of the dispute will be. It was absolutely necessary to come to some understanding, for we had the miners there and the situation was becoming intolerable. The joint high commission will arrange the conditions on which the question can be settled. Canada wants only what arbitration will give us. We are not grasping, seeking concessions. What we want is our rights."

Sir Louis added that both Salisbury and Chamberlain had told him they were determined to have the question settled amicably, and he said they scouted the idea of any other means being used but the most friendly ones.

"I may say," added Sir Louis, "that the Canadian government entertains similar feelings. We have three propositions to make, which are: Unconditional arbitration or similar terms to the Venetian arbitration, or arbitration on the basis that if the United States shall keep Dyea and Skagway it shall concede Pyramid Harbor and adjacent territory to Canada, thus giving us a harbor on Lynn Canal. Salisbury is ready to adopt either of these propositions."

"I cannot say how soon the matter will be settled, but I have no doubt that the time is not far distant."

One Million From Atlin.

But Mean Government Leaves Clerks To Shiver or Freeze Under Canvases.

Season's Experience Indicates Greatest Hydraulic Camp in the Province.

Special to the Colonist.

Atlin, B.C., Oct. 20.—From all indications, the cold weather has set in for good. The thermometer registered four degrees below zero and the weather is cold and dry.

All sluicing has been stopped for the season, and the miners are flocking out from the creeks, trusting to get out before the lakes freeze. It is expected though that the boats may make two or three trips more before winter sets in earnest.

Several familiar faces may yet be seen at this place, among them John Grant, who is yet the same jolly fellow as of old; W. Pollard Grant is fast becoming a promising young lawyer and intends staying in all winter; Norman Raut will also winter in Atlin, while his partner has gone below to put through some mining deals in which they are interested.

The exact output of gold from the Atlin district has not yet been estimated, but it is expected that it will be in the neighborhood of one million dollars. Pine creek probably takes the lead, then Comepruce, McKee, Boulder, and Wright.

As a hydraulic mining camp Atlin has a great future; a future, probably, that no British Columbia camp can rival.

It is to be hoped that the government will during the next session of the legislature pass more liberal mining laws which would be beneficial to this camp.

The government clerks will be compelled to pass another winter serving behind the counter in a record office constructed out of canvas with a sawdust floor.

Fancy being compelled to live in a tent with the thermometer at 50 degrees below zero. With the revenue derived from that district it seems a mean policy.

Mining in Quminec.—The steamer Princess Louise arrived from Northern British Columbia ports yesterday morning.

She brought down C. A. Thompson, general manager; R. M. King, assistant manager, and party who have been at work during the summer for the St. Anthony Gold Mining Company on Germansmen creek, Quminec. Mr. King says the company will commence washing in the spring as will also the Forty-third Company. He will go back shortly over the snow with more piping and the monitors, while several men have been left on the ground to complete the ditches and flumes. The first snow fell at Germansmen on October 1.

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—This is the verdict of everyone on the Colonist's special war map, now on sale at the very moderate price of 25 cents. This map is of two-fold value. It not only shows the geography of South Africa effectively, so that the campaign against the Boers can be followed conveniently and intelligently, but at the same time it presents the Philippines in equally comprehensive and convenient fashion, on the other side. This is not a sketch map, as might be imagined from its moderate price, but a finely finished, fully-colored production from the presses of the best map-makers in the world, Rand & McNally, of Chicago.

BIELA'S COMET.

Santiago de Chile, Oct. 28.—Bielas comet has been seen here, the naked eye.

LOCAL NEWS.

Denies the Impeachment.—The reported drowning at Chemainus of Mr. G. B. Ordano is emphatically contradicted by that gentleman himself, who declares that he did not so much as hear of his sad fate until the operator at Duncan told him of the distressing occurrence, on his way down to Victoria yesterday.

Mr. Robinson's Death.—Mr. F. R. Robinson died yesterday at his daughter's residence, Belleville street. The remains will be forwarded to Vancouver for burial by the side of his wife, who died there a few years ago. The deceased was a member of Rose Columbia Lodge of the Sons of England of Vancouver. He leaves one child, Mrs. A. Brenchley, to mourn the loss of a loving parent.

Shooting at Extension.—News was received yesterday from the Extension mine that Frank Lomber had shot Louis Balolla with a shot gun, the full charge striking the unfortunate man in the face. Balolla was taken to the Nanaimo hospital and it is feared that he will die. The despatch did not state whether Lomber had been arrested.

Voluntarily Abandoned.—In consequence of the opinions expressed at Saturday's meeting of the police commissioners, one of the leading sabots, at which "black jack" has been a conspicuous side attraction has given orders to close down all the games. The proprietors state that they are quite well aware that they are within their rights as determined by the courts, in running this game, but do not wish to do so if public opinion is antagonistic.

Further Sensation in Store.—It is quite within the realm of possibility that the limit of sensation in connection with police affairs has not yet been reached. Constable Abel, whose dismissal was ordered at Saturday's meeting of the commissioners, having announced his intention of pressing charges against the Chief. He has retained a lawyer in this behalf, and will formulate his charges with the commissioners during the next few days.

BRAINS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Careers of Some of the Officers Detailed to Supply Them.

London, Oct. 20.—Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter, who joined Sir George White at Durban to act as his chief of staff, is not so well known to the public personally and in the flesh as he is by name and reputation.

Hunter came too late to England to be more than splashed by the waves of spontaneous hero-worship that swept over Kitchener after Khartoum. He, too, had foreseen the disaster, and, in fact, had forecasted Hunter's entry into the Egyptian frontier, and was soon in charge of the Turkish-Greek section of our intelligence department, was on the boundary commission for the settlement of the Turco-Greek frontier, and afterwards our very able commissioner in Crete; Major Hamersley, Major Walter, Major Birkbeck, Major Hawking, Captain Gogarty—their names are legion, all good men and true, who have given ample earnest of their capacity, and will not be found wanting in the coming hours of trial.

Last, but not least, due justice must be accorded to the administrative skill in the great and all important department of supply. Col. Wolfe Murray, who for the present and until further developments will command the line of communication in Natal, as Sir Forester Walker will in Cape Colony, that "life-line" between the sea and the furthest advance on which the very existence of the army depends; the commissariat and transport officers headed by Col. Richardson, a strong man, but somewhat abrupt in manner, which tends rather to friction, but with long experience of war, especially in South Africa; Col. Bridge, more tactful, but not less energetic, whose services in Mashonaland, his arrangements for transport and the supply of material, have saved the state many thousands of pounds; finally, Col. E. D. Ward, so long and favorably known in connection with the military tournament, one of the most popular officers in the service, but who has higher claims than his unrivaled courtesy and skillful management of a great show to the gratitude of his fellow countrymen. He has seen much of grim visaged war, and largely helped in the successful conduct of several campaigns.—Toronto Mail and Empire correspondent.

DIED.

ROBINSON.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. Brenchley, 120 Belleville St., on the 20th instant, Francis Richmond Robinson, a native of Manchester, England, aged 62 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence at about 4 p.m., TO-DAY and the interment will take place on Tuesday, at Vancouver, B. C.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

PASSENGERS.

By Steamer Islander from Vancouver.

Rev. J. Abbott. C. E. Mackay.

T. Maynard. J. H. Dowdy.

C. Cowan. J. A. Brockett.

Pres. Shaughnessy. Chas. Carmichael.

L. A. Hamilton. Mrs. Carmichael.

C. A. French.

M. S. McDonald. N. E. Sted.

Geo. Mc. Brown. R. Turner.

Capt. Howard. Miss. L. Lovell.

A. Webster. R. Walker.

Dr. Woodley. B. Seeley.